# Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1808. [No. 2367.


## Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
at the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation or prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

---

## Cottom and Stewart

*Have just published their*

## ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.

*They will publish, with all possible speed,*
A new Novel, by Mrs. Plunkett, (late Miss Gunning) entitled
*The Exile of Erin.*

October 6.

---

## Just Published,

*For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,*

## THE LAWYER;

OR,

*Man as he ought not to be.*

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

## ALMANAC's

for the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

## Just Received,

A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

## Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,

No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

---

## ☞ City Tavern and Hotel,

*ALEXANDRIA:*

AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

## WILLIAM CATON,

*From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)*

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, that he has taken that *justly celebrated stand*, in this city, called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL, lately in the possession of Mr. *John Gadsby*. He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertions on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this Tavern has, as being one of the *best in the Union*: and assures them that he will always have an assortment of the best liquors and good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good accommodations at the above house, on reasonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week, month or year.

☞ The papers from all the sea-ports on the continent are regularly taken and filed at the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and are for the use of strangers.

*** Suppers can be had from six to twelve o'clock in the evening, at a short notice, from one to twenty.

*November 15.* dtf

---

## TO BE SOLD,

At the subscriber's house, in Washington-street, just above the Episcopal Church in said street, and opposite Mr. *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery—

Seine and Sewing, Shad and Herring Twine, with Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines and Traces ready made—Also, Tard Rope, if wanted, and other Cords ready made at his house.

Joseph Harper.

December 15. dt1st Jan

---

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber proposes to practice *Physick* and *Surgery*, for which purpose he has opened a Shop on the north side of King between Washington and St Asaph streets.—If he should at any time not be at this Shop, he will be found at his *Father's*, on Prince-street, who will in his absence attend those who may please to call on him.

Archibald B. Dick.

December 8. dtf

---

JUST RECEIVED

*For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King-Street;*

## THE POWER OF RELIGION,

On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtud.

"'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
"Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
"The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

*By LINDLEY MURRAY.*

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.

*Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.*

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

"We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."

*British Critic, July* 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."

*Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan.* 1804.

"We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement*. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."

*The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September,* 1801.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."

*Evangelical Magazine, Oct.* 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet Boards Writing-Paper.

*Also,*

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.

October 20.

---

## NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,

STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE.

SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.

The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron*.

George M'Munn.

October 13.

---

## Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue-Store,

A handsome Side-Board,
One pair Knife-Cases,
A Harpsicord,
One pair Card-Tables,
A Bell metal Skillet, &c. &c.

Philip G. Marsteller.

December 21.

---

## Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, at the Vendue Store, for cash,

One Share in the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Copper Mine.

*P. G. Marsteller.*

December 21.

---

## MADAM *PIC*,

*Respectfully informs the* LADIES *of Alexandria and its vicinity,*

That she hath opened, this day,

*An elegant assortment of Millenery,*

Consisting of Velvet Bonnets, Turbans, Caps, and London Beaver Hats.

*ALSO,*

One case imported Millenery, unopened; with Silks and Satins of all colors, and Pelices ready made.

King-street, next door to M'Knight and Stewart, Dec. 22. d6t

---

## Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

LEFT the service of the subscriber on Friday last, a Negro slave, named *DANDRIDGE*—He is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a stout strong form, has a small scar over one of his eyes, and inclines rather to be corpulent—his complexion is between a black and a mulatto—he had on when he went away a white hat, a brown coat, and brown velvet pantaloons, but as he had many other cloths it is probable he will change his [illegible] brought up as an house servant, and in that capacity he is excelled by few. He has a wife in Alexandria, and it is probable he is lurking somewhere about the town. Whoever will bring him to the subscriber or commit him to jail, if taken in town, shall receive *Ten Dollars*, if taken out of town the above reward.

Thomas Swann.

December 20. d

---

## *Twenty Dollars* Reward.

WAS STOLEN, from the stable of the subscriber, on Wednesday night, the 30th of November, *a bright bay MARE*, with a small star in her forehead, short docked and rough shod—had a sore on the right side of her back occasioned by a cart saddle—between 15 and 16 hands high, about 8 years old. Whoever will take up the Mare and Thief and prosecute him to conviction, shall receive the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the Mare only on delivering her to

James Tyler,
Near the Stone Bridge.

December 23. 3t

---

## Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,

*Has Received,*

100 half boxes Rousett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality, and full contents.

Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual, of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.

December 21.

---

## NOTICE.

WILL be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 5th day of January next, at twelve o'clock, at the workshop of Jeremiah Saterwhite, on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince-street, one NEW COACHEE, completely finished.—Distrained for arrears of rent due A. Faw.

Daniel Minor, D. M.

December 21. dt5htJan.

---

## *The Washington Bridge Company.*

NOTICE *is hereby given*—That an annual meeting of the Stockholders, will be held on the first Monday in January next, agreeably to the "Act authorising the erection of a BRIDGE over the river Potomac, within the district of Columbia," at *Long's* tavern, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the President and Directors,

Samuel Elliot, jun. Ck.

December 23—24 d7t

---

## Negroes for Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust, from JAMES D. MOORE, for certain purposes therein set forth, the subscriber will sell for ready money, at his ferry opposite Alexandria, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, if fair; if not, the next fair day—SEVEN VERY VALUABLE NEGROES, viz. One man, about 26 years of age, two lads, two boys, and two girls.

William Marbury.

Blue Plains, Dec. 20—24. dts

---

## Public Sale.

*ON TUESDAY NEXT,*

WILL BE SOLD AT THE VENDUE-STORE,

*A fashionable Gig with Harness,*

—AND—

*A Horse about four years old.*

They will be sold separate or together, as may suit the purchasers.

P. G. Marsteller.

December 24 d

---

## Dissolution of Partnership.

By mutual consent the partnership of *Sheehy* and *Murphy*, is this day dissolved. All those indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and make immediate payment; and those who have accounts against them are hereby warned to exhibit them for settlement.

James Sheehy.
James Murphy.

December 20—24. 3t

---

## FOR SALE,

*NEGRO HARRY;*

Tall, and young, about 22 years old—He is sold for being impertinent—He can take care of horses, drive a dray, plow or wait.

B. DULANY.

Dec. 24. dtf

---

## JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, & Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d

---

## ORPHANS' COURT,

*Alexandria County, Nov. Term,* 1808.

ORDERED,

THAT the executors of *James Russel*, deceased, insert the following advertisement in the Alexandria Gazette, three times a week for eight weeks.

ALEX. MOORE. *Register.*

## This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Alexandria City in the district of Columbia, letters testamentary on the estate of *James Russel*, late of the County aforesaid, Merchant, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 4th day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment

Given under our hands this 4th day of November 1808.

James H. Hooe.
Trueman Brashears.

*Executors of James Russel.*

November 4 cos

*Alexandria Daily Gazette,*
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
*Royal-street, Alexandria.*

*Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.*
*Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.*

## Alexandria Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

### FOREIGN ARTICLES.

| | per. | D. C | D. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coffee, | lb. | 27 | 30 |
| Duck, Russia | bolt. | 35 | 40 |
| Ravens | | 18 | 20 |
| Fruit, Raisins | keg | 11 | 11 50 |
| | box | 4 | 5 |
| Indigo, Spanish (flot.) | lb. | 2 50 | 2 60 |
| Molasses | gal. | 55 | 60 |
| Salt, coarse | bus. | 1 35 | 1 50 |
| fine | | 1 35 | 1 50 |
| Spices, Nutmegs | lb. | 9 | 10 |
| Pepper | | 25 | 30 |
| Piemento | | 28 | 30 |
| Spirits, Brandy (French) 4th | gal. | 1 75 | 2 25 |
| Gin, Holland | | 1 75 | 2 |
| Rum, Jamaica 4th | | 1 25 | 1 40 |
| Antigua 3d | | 1 10 | 1 20 |
| Windward 2d & 3d | | 1 | 1 10 |
| Sugars, 1st quality | cwt. | 13 | 15 |
| 2d & 3d | | 11 | 13 |
| Teas, Imperial | lb. | 2 25 | 2 50 |
| Hyson | | 1 30 | 1 40 |
| Young Hyson | | 1 20 | 1 40 |
| Hyson Skin | | 90 | 1 |
| Wines, Madeira | gal. | 2 | 2 50 |
| Port | | 1 60 | 1 75 |
| Lisbon | | 1 33 | 1 40 |
| Malaga | | 1 10 | 1 20 |

### DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

| | per. | D. C. | D. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon | lb. | 9 | 10 |
| Beef, Mess | bbl. | *no sales* | |
| —— Prime | | *no sales* | |
| Bread, Crackers | cwt. | *no sales* | |
| —— Pilot | | *no sales* | |
| —— Ship | | *no sales* | |
| Candles, Mould | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| —— Dipt | | 16 | 18 |
| Cheese | | 8 | 12 |
| Cotton, Upland | | 19 | 20 |
| Fish, Mackarel | bbl. | 7 50 | 8 |
| —— Shad | | 7 50 | 8 |
| —— Herrings | | 3 75 | 4 |
| Flour, Superfine | | 4 50 | |
| —— Corn | | 45 | 50 |
| —— Flaxseed | | *none* | |
| Glass, Window 8 by 10 | box | 14 | 15 |
| Gunpowder, Keg | 25lb. | 10 | 15 |
| Hemp | cwt. | 10 | 12 |
| Iron, Barr | ton | 120 | 125 |
| Pork, Mess | bbl. | *no sales* | |
| —— Prime | | *no sales* | |
| Spirits, N. E. Rum | gal. | 60 | 65 |
| —— Whiskey | | 44 | 46 |
| Sugar, New-Orleans | 100 lbs. | *none* | |
| —— Loaf | lb. | 20 | 21 |
| —— Lump | | 19 | 20 |
| Tobacco, Maryland | cwt. | 5 | |
| —— Potomac | | 5 | |

*PRICE OF STOCKS.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Alexandria Bank, | par |
| Potomac do. | 96 |
| Marine Insurance | uncertain |
| Washington Bridge | par |
| Little River Turnpike | uncertain |
| Washington and Alexandria do. | par |
| Exchange on London, 10s. | |

## CONGRESS.

### *Senate of the United States.*

THURSDAY, *November* 24.

### EMBARGO.

*DEBATE on Mr. Hillhouse's motion for a repeal.*

[CONTINUED.]

*(Mr. Giles's Speech continued.)*

The gentleman does not tell you, sir, that the farmer wants any thing, but that he has plenty over much. The puzzle is, to know what to do with the surplus plenty.—And how does the gentleman advise the farmer to dispose of it? Why he tells him, raise the embargo and it will increase the price of your surplus produce; and for this supposed difference in price, he advises the farmer to sell his own freedom and his country's independence; and in this contemptible and miserable barter, to purchase his own and his country's vassalage—to cease to be a freeman, and to become a slave!—To give up the noble feelings inspired by liberty and freedom, and to descend to the abject and ignominious existence of a slave without any mental feelings whatever. Sir, let me tell that gentleman in my own name, and in the name of every farmer in the U. States, that we would repel with indignity and indignation, the disgraceful golden allurement, even if it could be realized. I believe, and every sensible farmer will believe, that he has for the last ten months obtained more for his surplus plenty under the embargo, than he could have done in any other state of things, which was in the choice of the government. Let us suppose that the immense mercantile capital which is admitted to have been saved by the embargo, had been seized and carried into foreign ports, and there condemned; what would have been its effects upon the mercantile capital of this country? It would have so crippled our merchants, that they would not have been able for a long time to purchase the surplus produce of the nation.

But that is not all, these merchants would have claimed indemnification from the government for losses which, in that case they would have urged were sustained by its culpable neglect—and they would have plunged us into war, to repair so great an injury inflicted upon the nation—the foreign plunderers too, would have told us, that they cared but little about a war, as they had taken from us sufficient means for defraying its expence. Thus in that state of things, a war would have been inevitable—and would you tell the farmer that he would get more for his surplus produce in time of war, than he has received since the embargo? Sir, the farmer knows too well the calamities of war, to be thus deluded by these visionary golden dreams. In the event of war, he would not have received as much for his surplus produce, as under the embargo laws: hence, it obviously appears from a fair estimate of pounds, shillings and pence; (since we are compelled to resort to that standard, as the only orthodox test of our national honor, national sensibility, and even national independence); yes, sir, even according to that sordid standard, the farmer would have been the loser. Besides, sir, to say nothing of the increased taxes, and other burthens indispensable to the support of war, who can count its chances, or limit its duration? Who can calculate its demoralising consequences?—But calamitous as war is, the American farmers would with eagerness encounter all its terrors, rather than surrender their own liberties, and the nation's honor, independence and sovereignty—let us then for a time, sir, bear our present privations—let war be the last experiment.

But, sir, I will mention another circumstance, which may be some alleviation to the farmer, for the difference in the price of his surplus plenty now, and in ordinary times. When the price of produce is low, the temptation to raise large crops will be lessened, and the farmer will turn a certain portion of his labor to the improvement of his farm. The high prices of produce heretofore have induced the farmer to impose too much on his land; too great demands have been made on it, and it has been in some degree exhausted. The embargo has apprised the farmer of this important circumstance, and taught him his true interest in this respect. I have observed a great change in the application of labor in this respect, and I have no doubt a general sentiment exists in favor of a still greater change—a greater portion of labor is also converted into household manufactures, which will lessen our demand and dependence upon foreign nations. In both these respects, I believe the operation of the embargo is favorable to the farmer, at the present moment, and will certainly be favorable to posterity by transmitting to it a more fertilized soil for cultivation. It will be favorable at the present moment in this respect; that before the adoption of the embargo, the farmer was tempted to apply too great a proportion of his labor to the annual increase of crops, and too small a portion of it to the permanent improvement and fertilization of his farm. I mention this as an alleviation, not as a complete exemption from the effects of the embargo, and its so far producing a beneficial influence upon cultivation and internal improvement.

I hope by this time, Mr. President, that the gentleman will concur with me in opinion, that the situation of the American farmer is rather enviable than miserable——That he has good sense enough to make a just estimate of his own interesst, and possesses too much honorable sensibility not to repel with indignation every attempt to seduce him into a disgraceful surrender of his own liberties or his country's independence.

Let us now take a view of its effects upon some other classes of our fellow-citizens, which seem almost to have escaped the gentleman's notice; or at lesst not to have excited so much of his plaintive sympathies; I allude to the manufacturer, the mechanic, and the laborer. The manufacturer seems to be in such a state of prosperity, as rather to have excited the gentleman's jealousy, than his tender commisseration; he fears tha the real object of the embargo was to erect the manufacturing system upon the ruins of commerce. I do not mean, here, sir, to reply to the suggestion of this unfounded jealousy. I mean, in the course of these observations, to make that a subject of distinct and separate examination. I shall here, however, take the liberty of remarking, without the fear of still further exciting the gentleman's jealousy, that I am extremely happy to see not only that we have abundant fabrics for manufactures, but that we have artizans sufficient to mould them into all the articles necessary for home consumption, and thus lessen our dependence upon foreign nations for our supply. I rejoice, indeed, to see our inland manufactures growing into importance; and that the most successful experiment has attended every attempt at improvement. What is the situation of the mechanic, and the laborer?——They have full employment, good wages, and cheap living. I am told, sir, that within the last year, one thousand houses have been erected in Philadelphia; I see at this time, more houses building at George-town, even for mercantile purposes, and more improvements in this city, than I ever have seen before; and I believe this generally to be the case through the country. That this is a correct statement of facts, I have no doubt; how then is this agreeable and unexpected scene accounted for amidst this mercantile clamor about the stagnation of business? It is because a greater proportion of the overgrown mercantile capital is now diverted from external commerce, to internal improvements; and I am strongly inclined to think that this transposition of a certain portion of the mercantile capital, will produce a beneficial operation in a national point of view, and probably even more productive to the capitalists, than risking it in the employment of foreign trade. This I believe to be a fair, just, and candid statement of the operation of the embargo laws, upon the several great classes of citizens; and which correctly viewed, how different is its aspect, from the miserable picture of horrors presented to us by the gentleman from Connecticut. When you tell a mechanic or a laborer of his disiresses and sufferings, when he has full employment, good wages, and cheap living, he would laugh at you; he would either think you silly, or that you meant to treat him with indignity and insult. These are all the blessings he could wish, and they are enough for any man to possess, when he reflects upon the narrow span of human enjoyments, this world affords. Sir, the miserable laborer on the other side the Atlantic, would consider the enjoyments of the laborers here, Elysium itself; and, I can but lament for the sake of suffering humanity, that he cannot find the way to these enjoyments.—I presume that during the late electioneering scene, every laborer and mechanic in Pennsylvania was told a thousand times that he was ruined by the embargo; but thirty thousand votes (majority) have told these frantic, officious disturbers of the public quiet, in loud and awful tones, how silly any ridiculous they consider the suggestion. The recent elections in most of the other states, speak the same emphatic language.

[*Speech to be continued.*]

### *HOUSE* OF *REPRESENTATIVES.*

WEDNESDAY, *November* 30.

### FOREIGN RELATIONS.

DEBATE

*On the report in part of the committee to whom was referred so much of the president's message as relates to foreign relations.*

[CONTINUED.]

*(Mr. Johnson's speech concluded.)*

Mr. J. then adverted to a statement of the exports from Great Britain to all the world, which had the stamp of authority upon it amounting to 37 million pounds sterling; and after deducting the exports to places from which Great Britain is now entirely excluded, including America, her exports would amount only to about six millions pounds sterling. Could a nation countenance a system like this, when her very existence depended upon commerce? She might brave the storm for a season, and the immense capital thrown into the island of Great Britain for want of commerce might enable enable the cabinet to facilitate their loons; but a change must take place, if this nation would persevere. At end, said he, to London and Liverpool merchants and Mr. Brougham, in the House of Commons, against the orders in council, and this statement will be confirmed. It was proven that before the orders in council the usual activity in trade existed. The merchants received the same remittances; the premium on insurance was the same. But when the orders in council were issued, the premiums on insurances amounted to a prohibition of trade. Merchants who had received remittances to the amount of 100,000 pounds monthly received nothing. Men of business reduced their hands from the number of 50 to 12, and others reduced the wages which they paid for labor, from 200*l.* per week to 50*l.* Orders were protested, and the orders in council assigned as the special reason. Notwithstanding these facts, the cry is, take off the embargo! All the evils which afflict this nation are ascribed to the embargo, when in fact it protects our commerce from plunder.

Turn your attention, sir, to the interior of Great Britain. The embargo has produced other effects. The weavers and Taylors assembled by hundreds and by thousands in a peaceable way to remonstrate against the orders in council; but they were welcomed home to see their families starve by the sound of the cannon, and some of them killed; and when these effects are seen, Mr. Canning tells us that he would gladly remove the embargo as a measure of inconvenient restriction upon the American citizens, if it could be done without a great sacrifice, or without seeming to interfere in measures of our internal regulation. The prudence of his majesty is very conspicuous, and his tenderness truly paternal. But recollect the proclamation which isued from the British cabinet inviting and encouraging the violators of the embargo. The arms of his Britannic majesty opened to receive smugglers. Come in all ye heavy laden with provisions, and I will give you rest; whether you have papers or not you shall not be molested. Thus protection is offered to the smuggler, whilst the bona fida merchant must be driven from the ocean or fall a sacrifice to the orders in council.

We have been admonished by gentlemen not to use the word *tribute.* If I should not be able to forget words which some gentlemen consider mere declamation, but which upon my mind make an awful impression, I hope to be excused. The British orders in council do fix a tax upon our commerce, as much as if it was imposed upon the wheat in your barn, the horse you ride, or the corn in the field—and submit to one on account of the superiority of the British navy, and the other will soon follow, and be inforced by a standing army. A merchant vessel loads with cotton for the continent of Europe—the ship & cargo, the property of an American citizen. Great Britain has said by her orders, confirmed by an act of Parliament, that the merchant shall enter a British port, and pay a tonnage duty. A tax of nine pence per pound on the cotton, and then pay for a license, a pass to sail to Europe. Is this taxation or not? And an attempt has been made to evade the force of this statement, by saying that the tax would not be paid, because France had said if we pay this infamous tribute, our property should be confiscated on its arrival at the continent.

Thus, the iniquity of the orders in council, are washed away by a declaration from Napoleon, that we shall not pay this tribute under penalty of confiscation. But, sir, suppose our merchant should refuse to go by a British port and pay this tax, what follows? British cruisers will capture the vessels, and a British court of admiralty will condemn your cargo, under these blessed orders in council.

It is time that party spirit should sleep in oblivion. I exhort gentlemen to recollect the importance of union. At the most alarming crisis that ever convulsed the political world, when empires and kingdoms have changed with the season, and America buffeted on every side, has maintained the ground of perfect neutrality, this nation should make a pause on this high eminence before they plunge into the dread conflict.—One false step might irretrievably involve the country in the common broil. If war becomes necessary, and the present measures should fail to coerce our enemies, the object in view is worth the conflict. But between the non-intercourse system and war there is no alternative. A republican government should never seek or invite war, but they should never abandon their independence, or yield to the unjust demands of imperial despotism or monopolising monarchy.

We have been told not to invoke the spirit of '76, and that it would come a tormentor to the embargo system. Sir, let us invoke and hail that spirit. When it comes it will only frown on the enemies of our country.

The parallel between the times preceding the declaration of independence and the times preceding 1803, is awfully impressive.

In both cases, as far as England is concerned, this nation had to resist taxation of

l. The merchants receiv-
ttances; the premium on
same. But when the or-
re issued, the premiums
unted to a prohibition of
who had received remit-
ount of 100,000 pounds
nothing. Men of busi-
hands from the number
hers reduced the wages
for labor, from 200*l.* per
lers were protested, and
cil assigned as the special
standing these facts, the
embargo! All the evils
ation are ascribed to the
fact it protects our com-
r.
ntion, sir, to the interior
The embargo has pro-
. The weavers and Tay-
hundreds and by thou-
le way to remonstrate a-
council; but they were
see their families starve
the cannon, and some of
when these effects are
g tells us that he would
embargo as a measure of
ction upon the American
l be done without a great
t seeming to interfere in
nternal regulation. The
ajesty is very conspicu-
rness truly paternal. But
mation which isued from
inviting and encouraging
embargo. The arms of
esty opened to receive
in all ye heavy laden
nd I will give you rest;
papers or not you shall
Thus protection is offer-
er, whilst the bona fida
driven from the ocean or
e orders in council.
monished by gentlemen
d *tribute.* If I should
t words which some gen-
mere declamation, but
nd make an awful in-
be excused. The Bri-
il do fix a tax upon our
as if it was imposed up-
ur barn, the horse you
the field—and submit to
he superiority of the Bri-
other will soon follow,
a standing army. A
oads with cotton for the
e—the ship & cargo, the
nerican citizen. Great
her orders, confirmed
ment, that the merchant
port, and pay a tonnage
ie pence per pound on
n pay for a license, a
pe. Is this taxation or
pt has been made to e-
s statement, by saying
not be paid, because
ve pay this infamous tri-
be confiscated on
ment.
of the orders in coun-
y by a declaration from
hall not pay this tribute
onfiscation. But, sir,
t should refuse to go
pay this tax, what fol-
rs will capture the ves-
ourt of admiralty will
, under these blessed

y spirit should sleep in
gentlemen to recollect
ion. At the most a-
er convulsed the poli-
mpires and kingdoms
e season, and America
, has maintained the
eutrality, this nation
on this high eminence
o the dread conflict.—
irretrievably involve
mon broil. If war be-
the present measures
our enemies, the ob-
he conflict. But be-
rse system and war
. A republican go-
r seek or invite war,
abandon their inde-
he unjust demands of
monopolising monar-

ot to invoke the spi-
ould come a tormen-
cm. Sir, let us in-
t. When it comes
the enemies of our

en the times preced-
dependence and the
awfully impressive.
as England is con-
to resist taxation of

's) parliament. Without money or
ue, without ammunition, without cloth-
the people of America resisted, & they
successful; and in 1808, their poste-
with a full treasury, with ammunition,
very desirable object, will not sell their
right for a mess of pottage. In '76 the
eman says we had an army. Before the
ies had an army, a British army occu-
the legislative hall of Boston, and
streets were drenched with the
of its citizens. By saying this
the gentleman mean war? Let
peak out, for the same spirit of slaugh-
hich roused the Americans at the battle
xington, now looks you in the teeth &
nds of you submission. Let not the
eman talk of local jealousies. They do
xist. The cause is a common cause.—
conflict with G. Britain in the revo-
, when Boston was to be the devoted
m of parliamentary vengeance, did her
otic sisters desert in the hour of dan-
No, sir, Virginia declared the cause
mmon one, and her example was fol-
d by other states. As early as 1769,
nia recommended a non-importation
ment to resist foreign taxation. Did
achusetts consider this as submission?
she adopted the system and was the
o abandon it. The enthusiasm of li-
was general, and men, women and
ren joined in its execution. The Uni-
one and indivisible. Inflict a wound
the right hand in Massachusetts, and
foot is equally felt in the left in Ken-
. Though an interior state, and dis-
perhaps from the ravages of war, she
stand firm in the cause of freedom—
her firmness and patriotism I as one
d pledged. The western country never
relinquish the lawful commerce of the
ted States.——Away then with those
mous publicatons which speak of ene-
s to commerce.
he imaginations of some gentlemen cre-
ideal dangers. I neither fear the con-
ots of Napoleon, nor the armies of G.
ain. Upon terra firma we know we are
And though a thousand evils may re-
from war, the spark of liberty can never
extinguished in America. Armies
nt mow down our citizens, as the mower
grass, but another race of men more
erful than these, would rise up to defend
soil, where the fathers of our independ-
are entombed. Events are rolling on,
effects of which human wisdom cannot
see. This is not the cause of an indivi-
. It is the cause of seventeen sove-
n states and their territories. Not the
ent generation alone, but posterity is
ply interested, and must rejoice or
rn at the result of our present strug-
s.

*(Debate to be continued.)*

## BY THE LAST MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 23.

### *Latest from Europe.*

Through the polite attentions of a valued
rcantile friend, the editors of the Free-
's Journal have been favored with Li-
pool papers to the 31st of October, in-
sive, being THREE DAYS LATER
n heretofore received, and containing
ndon dates to the 29th—re ived by the
Orozimbo, arrived in the Chesapeake
7 days from Liverpool.
The accounts via Havanna of the capture
Joseph Bonaparte, are rendered extreme-
probable by this arrival, as the city of
unna, in Spain, was illuminated for
e successive nights, in consequence of a
at victory said to be obtained by the Spa-
h patriots over the French—no doubt
capture of the mushroom king.
It sppears also, that marshal Ney, upon
om the French had rested their last hopes
resisting the irresistible Spaniards, was
pected to surrender with a fine army of
,000 men.
From the circumstance of Napoleon
aking propositions to the Spanish Junta
would appear as if he began to be appre-
nsive of the flame reaching France, where
is well known discontent is only kept
wn by military awe—and the Spanish
ops were rapidly pressing on towards the
ench frontiers. Extracts follow.

LONDON, *Oct.* 27.

The Rowena sloop of war is arrived at
ymouth from Corunna, and is said to have
ought intelligence of importance respect-
g the French and Spanish armies, and it
rumoured that the latter have gained a
tory over the former. The town of Co-
nna is stated to have been illuminated for
ree nights, but whether on account of a
sh victory, or on the arrival of the Bri-
h troops, is not stated. Col. Hamilton is
rived in the Rowena.

The French again evacuated Bilboa on 30th ult. after plundering the place, but were compelled to return the same day, on finding their retreat cut off by the different divisions of the Spanish army, by which they were outflanked. Gen. Blake being informed of this important fact, put his whole army in motion on the 4th inst. and when the accounts left Corunna, intelligence of the surrender of the 14,000 men under marshal Ney, was hourly expected. Meanwhile Palafox, with 18,000 men, was advancing to Fontarabia, to secure that important maratime pass into France.

A report prevailed yesterday, that a Russian house in the city had received a letter from the continent, stating that great differences had taken place at Erfurth between the two emperors, and that the emperor of Russia had set off in great disgust for Vienna. No credit is given to the rumor.

In the letters from St. Petersburgh, the departure of the emperor is only slightly mentioned; but it is positively stated, that when he reached Konigsburgh, he paused, and it became a matter of doubt whether he would proceed further or return. It was not until he had reached Konigsburgh that he was informed the emperor of Austria was not to be of the Erfurth party.

The emperor, on his way to Erfurth, passed through Konigsburgh, and had an interview with the king of Prussia; but the sight of this former ally and friend did not seem to awaken in the mind of Alexander any symptom of concern for the misfortunes of Frederick; instead of using his influence with Bonaparte to relax a little in his system of oppression which he has exercised in the Prussian dominions, one of the first results of the meeting at Erfurth was, an order directed to the king of Prussia, prohibiting in the most strict manner, all intercourse, commercial or otherwise, between Prussia and Great Britain. This circumstance is mentioned in letters from Konigsburgh dated the 10th inst.

It is said that Bonaparte sent some propositions to the central junta in Spain, from Erfurth, at the same time that he sent the messengers to this country.

A notice was yesterday posted at Lloyd's coffee house, stating that seven vessels bound to Heligoland, and five from the Baltic, had been taken by a French privateer.

The British fleet has quitted its station off Baltic Port, and left three Swedish ships to watch the Russian squadron. The Victory, sir J. Saumarez's flag-ship, was off Oland on the 1st October; she had been joined by the Aboukir and two others on the 30th Sept. The Orion was stationed off Dragoe. Mr. Thornton had been for a few days on board the Victory, but had taken his leave of sir James.

Letters have been received from Holland to the 18th inst. and an extraordinary degree of interest has been attached to their contents, not on account of the importance of the intelligence, but on the ground of new difficulties having been interposed to obstruct the communication with that quarter. In future, it is said, that no such intercourse is to be permitted under pain of death.

By this channel we learn, that an embargo has been laid on Dutch shipping, and the effect has been to increase the price of the commodities received from the vicinity of the Texel. Geneva has risen 1s. per gallon.

Letters this day received in town state, that two ships with hemp that were leaving the port of Riga, has been suddenly detained, and further, that the commandant or governor of that commercial depot, who was favorable to the English, has been removed. The effect of these circumstances has been, that hemp, which was sold in London market with difficulty at 93l. advanced yesterday to 115l and one contract was made this day on the Royal Exchange at 120l.

A French spy, has, within a few days, made his escape from this country. He is understood to be a relative to Bonaparte by the maternal side, and of the rank of marquis. With the assistance of a native of this country, who came over with him from France, and is the companion of his flight, he was able to make out a complete table of the private signals of our fleet. They fled with such precipitation, that this document, and all their other papers that have been left behind are in the hands of government.

LONDON, *October* 29.

Evacuation of Bilboa by the French, and its re-occupation by the Spaniards—Permission for general Baird's army to land at Corunna—Total evacuation of Portugal by the French—Defeat of the French at Vittoria.

Lieutenant Green arrived last night at the admiralty, from St. Andero, with dispatches for government. He arrived on Thursday at Falmouth, in the Glaneur hired ketch of 14 guns, after a passage of four days.

The Lady Pellew packet arrived at the same place from Corunna, after a similar passage; from which place we have received letters and papers to the 23d instant. Their contents, of which we have given the substance, are very important. The messenger returned to Corunna, on the 22d, from Madrid, with leave for sir David Baird's troops to land. The disembarkation was not however to take place until the 24th, and then only partially. It is probable, that part will be sent by sea to St. Andero and Bilboa, the latter of which is again in the possession of the Spaniards. The French evacuated that important place on the 12th, and retreated coastwise towards St. Sebastian. The French evacuated Bilboa, from an apprehension of having their retreat cut off. Their force amounted to 5000 under general Merlin. The Spaniards under gen. Blake, were on the point of effecting their purpose, when the French evacuated the place with precipitation. The latter had not completely left the place when the Patriots entered it.

Some interesting intelligence was obtained from a French officer, made prisoner in this operation. Now that Bilboa is in possession of the Spaniards, we hope and trust that no part of sir David Baird's army will be landed at Corunna. It is a long, difficult and almost impracticable march from thence to the theatre of war. Admitting that they should accomplish it, they must suffer dreadful privations, and could not possibly arrive at their journey's end, in time to render effectual service. It now appears that the French have not received any considerable reinforcement. They are said not to exceed 43,000 men, and of these, 12,000 were on the 5th, stationed at Vittoria, and the remainder occupied a line to the eastward in the direction of Pampeluna.

An article, however, from St. Andero, dated the 16th, states, that the Spanish troops had entered Vittoria, after a considerable loss, and there was to be a solemn Te Deum on the next day, in celebration of this event. It thus appears, that an action of considerable importance has been fought at Vittoria, and crowned with success. The particulars are not mentioned, but it appears to have been a sanguinary one. Three thousand of the Spaniards, from Denmark, under the Marquis of Romana, had marched from St. Andero, to join the ranks of their countrymen.

We may expect to hear soon of the total expulsion of the French from Spain. The supreme junta has ordered the Spanish forces to be divided into four grand armies, under the marquis Romana, Castanos, Vivas and Palafox. Blake is to retain a principal command under the Marquis. General Moore, it is said, commenced his march from Lisbon on the 5th. Elves and La Pippe have been evacuated by the French, and the whole kingdom of Portugal is represented as now completely cleared of the enemy.

Mr. Frere, our ambassador at Madrid, has arrived at Corunna.

*Price of stocks, Saturday.*—3 per cent consols 67 1-4 1-8, 3 per cents. reduced 66 1-2 5-6 1-2, omnium 3-4 1-4 1-2 dis.


## Alexandria Daily Gazette.

*MONDAY*, DECEMBER 26.


☞ The Editor of this Paper presents the Compliments of the Season to his Patrons.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

THURSDAY, *December* 23.

Mr. *Newton*, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported the bill which had been recommitted to them yesterday for the extension of the time of credit on revenue bonds, with two amendments. Referred to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

Mr. *Lewis*, from the committee on the affairs of the district of Columbia, reported a bill for authorizing a lottery for the purpose of raising a sum of money to finish the Protestant Episcopal church in the city of Washington. Referred to a committee of the whole on Friday.

Mr. *Lewis* laid before the house the petition of sundry inhabitants of Georgetown, praying an amendment of their charter.—Referred to the committee on the affairs of the district of Columbia.

Mr. *Gardner*, after some observations on the subject, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. S. and the several acts supplementary thereto, be repealed on the first day of February next.

On the motion that the house should then proceed to consider the resolution, it was objected to as not being in order by Messrs. Smilie and J. G. Jackson. The Speaker decided that it was not in order, the same subject being pending before the house, on the resolution of Mr. Chittenden.

On motion of Mr. *Nelson* the house resolved itself into committee of the whole on the order of the day on the bill authorizing the President to appoint and employ an additional number of naval officers, seamen and marines, Mr. Pitkin in the chair.

Mr. *Nelson* then moved to amend the bill by filling up the second blank with "2000" seamen.

Mr. *Newton* moved that the number should be "4447," the same proposed by a bill before the committee from the Senate.

Mr. *Macon* opposed this motion, and after some debate, the question was taken and lost; and the blank was filled with the first number proposed.

Mr. *Nelson* moved to fill the third blank with "144" corporal of marines. Agreed to.

Mr. *Nelson* then moved that the fourth blank be filled with "162" marines. Carried.

The fifth blank was then filled with "1,649,895" dollars "98" cents, for the purpose of carrying the objects of the bill into effect.

The committee then rose, reported the bill with the amendments, and had leave to sit a gain on the bill from the senate for arming and occupying the public vessels of the U. States.

Adjourned.


## White Lead, &c. for Sale.

The subscriber has received a quantity of WHITE LEAD and LINSEED OIL, which he offers for sale, at his store, on Alfred-street.

George Drinker.

December 26. co3t

## *Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company.*

THE Stockholders of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company are hereby notified that the *fifth and last instalment* of TEN DOLLARS on each share is called for by the President and Directors of the said company, and is required to be paid to Charles Page, treasurer, in Alexandria, on or before the 23d day January next, agreeable to an act of congress, entitled, "an act for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia."

By order of the Directors,

G. DENEALE, President.

December 26 13t

## Distrfct of Columbia, to wit.

WHEREAS SAMUEL DUNLAP hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress, for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail of Alexandria county, at the suit of Gilliat & Mackinder and being unable to discharge the said claim, with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed—*Notice is therefore given*, to the creditors of the said SAMUEL DUNLAP that on SATURDAY the 31st instant, between the hours of nine and 4 o'clock of the same day, at the court-house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said SAMUEL DUNLAP and a trustee appointed agreeably to the said act of congress, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, this 24th day of December, 1808.

G. Deneale, C. C.

October 25. 3t

## LANDED TO-DAY,

21 bales nice Upland Cotton,

AND FOR SALE BY

E. GILMAN.

December 20. d3t1aw4t

## LOTTERY OFFICE.

☞ TICKETS in the *Charitable Marine Society Lottery*, now drawing, for sale at the office of the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*, price *Five Dolls. & Seventy five cents.* A regular list of the drawing will be received and information given gratis to those who purchase tickets.

August 9.

## Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known genuine Medicines, from Hannah Lee's patent Medicine store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

*James Kennedy, Jen.*

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,

And no where else in Alexandria.

—

*Prevention better than Cure.*

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious* and *Malignant Fevers*, is recommended HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, prepared (only) at *Lee's patent Medicine store*, No. 56 Maiden lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our billious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be protured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

*Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenney.*

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,
No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

*Hamilton's Grand Restorative,*

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or destsuctive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions. seminal weakness, obstinate gleets, fluor albos, or whites, impoency, barrenness, &c. &c.

*Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.*

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

*Hamilton's Elixir,*

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Sore Throa and approaching Consumptions.

HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE

*GERMAN CORN PLAISTER,*

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

*The Genuine Persian Lotion.*

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

*Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.*

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT,

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from *Mercury* or any *pernicious or offensive ingredient*, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store,
New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

—

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

*(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)*

*Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.*

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common laced remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious lways to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Mbcubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

*Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.*

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restiored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

*THOMAS KELSO.*

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

*Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harnessmaker*

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentialy was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

## TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by *John Watts*, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.

R. I. Taylor *Ex'or*

September 24. eo

## Washington Woollen Manufactory.

—

*To the inhabitants of the District of Columbia and the country circumjacent.*

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

HAVING before had the honor of addressing you on the important and National subject of Domestic Manufactures, I make no apology for calling your attention at the present moment, to a concern of such patriotic, as well as individual interest.

The formation of companies for the purpose of forwarding this truly beneficial sys em, has taken place in many parts of the Union, since last Spring—with much success to the North and with very partial prospect of encouragement southwardly. With the exception of Charleston, (s c.) most of the other companies have been but moderately patronised & seem unlikely to succeed. Whether these Companies have been founded on too extensive a scale, or whether the dispositions of the inhabitants in those parts of our country, are unfriendly to these establishments, is not for me to determine—ve.y certain it is that the laudable and patriotic views of the promoters of these institutions, are at present much paralysed, by the apathy of their fellow-citizens, and the enthusiasm in favor of domestic economy, seems subsiding to its former level.

With a view to restore this generous and worthy cause, I have sought for, and obtained, the most authentic information, from a gentleman resident in Pennsylvania, of the expence attending the erection of works, for the purpose of Woollen Manufactories, which nformation I beg leave to present to the pubic.

"The price of making and putting up two "machines, one carding and one breaker "and finisher, will be $750 which will turn "out 15 lbs. of wool per hour. The Spinning "machines with 40 spin lles, will cost $150 "to spin 25lbs. per day—Freight to be paid "to Arlington. An experienced hand for six "months to attend the works, at $18 per "month, and two boys will be all the hands "necessary for commencing the manufacto-"ry."

Believing that a system of this kind will answer a better purpose, in most parts of the Southern country than more extensive establishments—I beg leave to offer the following proposals to the public, viz.

To establish a Company Stock of 150 shares, at $20 each, $10 to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in two installments. The works to be established at the Washington Mills in the Forest of Washington, where the following inducements will be offered, and the following advantages given to the establishment.

To take the water from the forebay of the mills which affords a fall of 30 feet. The stone necessary for the houses may be quarried from a quarry within 150 yards of the scite, which quarry is equal to any in the U. States. The timber for the machinery to be furnished from the Forest gratis, and the property necessary for the scite to be deeded to the commissioners who may be appointed to receive the same, to be held by them until the works shall have redeemed the principal Stock, with an interest of six per cent. and then to become the exclusive property of the commissioners of the Arlington Institution, to be by them appropriated to the promotion of the Woollen Manufacture, and the erection of a seminary for the education of the children who may be engaged in the works, and such others as may be proper candidates for instruction.

The situation hereby offered cannot be exceeded in point of value or convenience. The Mills are between four and five miles from Alexandria, 3 and 4 from Georgetown and the City, and the great road leading from the Potomac Bridge to the Little River Turnpike, will pass immediately by the scite.

The expences calculated by the subscription may perhaps exceed the necessities of the plan, if so, the latter installments will be but partially required.

That the works if erected, will meet with due encouragement, I fully believe, since there are no establishments of the sort in the Southern Country where they are more particularly wanted.

Materials for building, workmanship and even labour would be taken in payment of shares to admit all classes of citizens as partakers in the establishment. Weavers and every class of mechanics who would serve as appendages to the works, will meet with situations at the Mills free of charge to the amoun of an acre, each.

The money which shall be paid on the shares can be placed in any of the Banks in the District to credit of any three gentlemen the company may please to appoint as Directors.

When we reflect that every other company formed within this district for public purposes has met with success, and large monied capitals have been vested in stock of every description throughout the union, may we not hope that this humble and patriotic experiment will meet with due patronage and support.—Should this institution be found to answer beneficial purposes others will arise in support of the same cause, and establishments on a larger scale succeed the first adventurers.

The subscriber trusts that the public will duly appreciate his motives in the promotion of this very useful establishment, and acquit him of all selfish or interested views. His labors have always been guided by a far different impuls.—"*Pro patria semper*" will ever be the motto of the Arlington Institution, and Public Utility its end.

George W. P. Custis.

☞ Subscription papers will be placed in the Coffee-houses of Alexandria, Geo. Town, the City and elsewhere. A list of the subscribers will be published and a meeting called for organizing the company.

## 'Trinity' Church Lottery.

—

This Lottery is authorised by the Legislature of Maryland, and bonds have been given to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore for the faithful performance of the Managers. The following is the Scheme:—

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | *Dollars,* | 5000 |
| 1 | do. | | 3000 |
| 2 | do. | 2000 | 4000 |
| 2 | do. | 1500 | 3000 |
| 3 | do. | 1000 | 3000 |
| 6 | do. | 500 | 3000 |
| 20 | do. | 200 | 4000 |
| 35 | do. | 100 | 3500 |
| 70 | do. | 50 | 3500 |
| 175 | do. | 20 | 3500 |
| 500 | do. | 10 | 5000 |
| 5250 | do. | 6 | $31500 |
| 6065 | Prizes. | | 72000 |
| 11935 | Blanks. | | |
| | Sum raised, | | 144000 |
| | Expences including commission to the Corporation | | 30000 |

OF THE ABOVE PRIZES,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 of | 200 dols. | to the first drawn Blank. | |
| 1 of | 200 do. | to 1st drawn blank after | 2000 |
| 1 of | 200 do. | do. | 4000 |
| 1 of | 200 do | do. | 6000 |
| 1 of | 200 do. | do. | 8000 |
| 1 of | 1000 do. | do. | 10,000 |
| 1 of | 500 do. | do. | 12000 |
| 1 of | 500 do. | do. | 14000 |
| 1 of | 1500 do. | do. | 16000 |
| 1 of | 2000 | last drawn blank. | |

From the above scheme it will appear that there are not two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid without discount.

☞ TICKETS for sale at R. Cart's *Book-store*, King-street—Present price of tickets SIX DOLLARS, will advance as the drawing progresses, which will be at the rate of 2000 tickets a week, and will positively be completed in nine weeks from this date. A correct list of the drawing will be received daily. Prizes in the Charitable Marine Lottery taken in exchange for tickets in this.

November 2.

N. B. The Charitable Marine Lottery has unavoidably been postponed, by reason that the clerks have been employed in preparing the numbers, checks, &c. for the Trinity Church Lottery, but the drawing will be resumed in a short time and no doubt need be entertained of its final completion.

## Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

*AND OFFERS FOR SALE,*

20 hogsheads } 1st and 2d equality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Peach Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch, Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18. d